

[REDACTED]

Mr. Eric Newman,  
6450 Cecil Avenue,  
St. Louis, MO. 63105

Re: CNL-100 Presentation Volume

Dear Mr. Newman:

Some of the authors whose articles appeared in issue #100 of the Colonial Newsletter are (secretly) getting up a specially bound presentation volume for Jim Spilman to present to him as a surprise, with signed congratulatory messages from each of us. To pay for the binding we are each putting in \$10 toward the cost (any surplus will be donated to the CNL Foundation).

Enclosed is a page to go into the presentation volume, with a space for your (short) message and signature and those of three other authors. Two have already signed your page. The address of Mike Hodder is: [REDACTED]

Please do the following:


1. Write your own message to Jim in the space provided and sign it.
2. Make out a check payable to me in the amount of \$10.00.
3. Send the page, check and this letter to Mike Hodder, using the stiff cardboard mailer to keep the page undamaged. Ask Mike to add his message, signature and check.
4. Mike should return the package to me.

When I receive all signed pages and checks I will send the pages with a copy of CNL #100 to Alan Grace to be bound, with instructions that he ship it directly to Jim, but send his invoice to me. I will deposit the checks in my account, pay Alan, and send CNL Foundation the difference between cost and receipts.

If all goes as planned, Jim won't find out about this until he opens the package from Alan.

Thanks for your anticipated cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

  
David D. Gladfelter  
[REDACTED]

DDG:s

Memo to: All participants -- CNL-100 presentation volume

From: David Gladfelter *th* 12/14/95

Re: Status report

Everyone has now returned the signed messages of congratulations to Jim Spilman. Enclosed to each of you is a copy of what was said.

A copy of CNL-100 (donated by Gary Trudgen) together with the messages and a check in the amount of \$140 has been sent to Alan Grace who expects to complete the binding in 4 to 6 weeks. He thinks a quality job can be done for that price. I requested that the binding be in the style of 18th century American book binding, but left the details to his skill and good taste. When the bound volume is ready for delivery, he will send it direct to Jim and notify me.

As you may know, there is an authentic 18th century American bindery in Colonial Williamsburg. I considered offering the job to that shop, but was unable to ascertain whether they do contract work (they did not return my phone call).

Many thanks to all for your cooperation. Cat should stay in the bag just a little longer.

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THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

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The authors that were published in CNL-100 wish to thank Jim Spilman for nurturing and contributing to 35 years of modern research in early American numismatics with this specially bound presentation volume.



1693 Indian Peace Medal

by John Adams

Your Stewardship  
of CNL sets an example  
that is unmatched in our  
hobby (and likely to  
remain so)  
John Adams

Tale of Two Elephants

by David Gladfelter

From your friends and  
patrons, with appreciation for  
a job well done.

David Gladfelter

Georgivs Triumpho

by Mike Ringo

Congratulations and  
thanks for 30 years  
of CNL!

Mike Ringo

Early Breen

by Ray Williamson

Congratulations to Jim  
whose gentle prodding  
has resulted in publication  
of superb research  
otherwise lost.  
Ray Williamson

---

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

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1764 Broadside  
by Eric Newman

To a dedicated editor  
who produced a rare  
model of a publication  
*Eric Newman*

John Bridges' Tavern  
by Gary Trudgen

YOUR EFFORTS AND  
DEDICATION ARE  
APPRECIATED, JIM.

*Gary Trudgen*

Mike Hodder's Top Picks  
by Mike Hodder

You kept the flame burning,  
while all around was  
darkness. My respect, Jim.  
*Upstart*

NJ 17-y with VT Undertype  
by Roger Moore

I LOOK FORWARD, WITH  
INTENSE ANTICIPATION,  
TO THE NEXT 100 ISSUES.  
THANKS FOR YOUR GUIDANCE.

*Jim C. Moore*

---

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

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**1781 Vermont Notes**  
by Sandy Partridge

*After years of correspondence + phone calls, it would be great to meet you in person. Thank you for your steadfast friendship, editing, + splendid photos.*

Sandra Partridge

**An Altered Vermont Note**  
by Kenneth Bressett

*The work of Colonial numismatics would be much different without your guiding influence. Sincere thanks for all you have done for our hobby.*

Ken Bressett

**Connecticut Census**  
by George Perkins

**The New Jersey Story**  
by Herbert Silberman

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THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

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would be much different without  
your guiding influence. Sincere  
thanks for all you have done  
for our hobby. Ken Bressett*

Connecticut Census

by George Perkins

*You said in your Feb. CNL,  
"Let us strengthen the  
foundation. In such towers  
crumble foundations remain."  
I agree to this. Just 1000H  
more for devotion to that  
principles. HCL*

The New Jersey Story  
by Herbert Silberman

---

THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

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*Kenneth Bressett*

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The New Jersey Story  
by Herbert Silberman

100 MORE AT CGA 51

*Herbert Silberman*

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THE COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

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*The authors that were published in CNL-100 wish to thank Jim Spilman for nurturing and contributing to 35 years of modern research in early American numismatics with this specially bound presentation volume.*



**Reminiscences**  
by Q. David Bowers

*Jim - you are a  
kind - R-S-ah  
P.S. - To!!!  
Dave Bowers*

**CNL Founder**  
Al Hoch

*I will always salute  
you for your integrity  
and scientific numismatic  
method  
Al Hoch*



  
~~October 31, 1996~~

4 Jan 1999

Eric P. Newman, Esq.,  
Eric P. Newman Educational Foundation,  
6450 Cecil Avenue,  
St. Louis, MO. 63105

Re: Hibernia Furnace Notes  
Morris County, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Newman:

I am working on an article for the Colonial Newsletter about the Hibernia Furnace notes and their issuer, William Alexander, Lord Stirling, later Major General in the Continental Army. At Phil Mossman's suggestion I am writing to ask whether you can provide any information about known survivors of this issue that could be used to develop an initial published census.

In hope that you or other collectors may have already worked on a census of these notes, I have not yet attempted an extensive search to locate survivors, but am aware of the following 7 specimens:

- 1s A None.
- B19 Dupont 5090 (ill.)
- C None.
- D7 Dupont 5091 (ill.)
- E None.
- F11 Newman cat. specimen (ill.) (Note: F plate notes have a different border design from the B and D plate notes.)
- F75 Dupont 2141 (ill.)
- 3s E None.
- 5s B98 My coll., ex CAA 9/97 lot 26 (photocopy enclosed)
- C101 Dupont 2142 (ill.)
- D None.
- 10s A65 Dupont 2143 (ill.)

The Spiro collection contained a 1s plate pos. F (lot 1173), a 5s plate B (1174) and a 10s plate A (1175). Schulman on unspecified authority stated that the 10s was unique. Without further identification one can't tell whether the Spiro notes are or are not among the 7 examples listed above.

I have entered "none" for the 3s denomination, the A, C and E plate positions of the 1s denomination and the D plate position of the 5s denomination on the strength of your listing of these plate positions as existing in the catalog. Do you know of specific examples of these notes, to at least complete the 11 varieties cited?

The 1774 issue must have been small since the highest serial number in the above sample is 101. This figures, since the notes, like the "company store" tokens and scrip of the 19th century, were clearly intended to circulate locally in-house. Assuming an equal issue of the 11 varieties (who knows at this stage if such assumption would be accurate) that's a total original issue of  $\approx 1100$  with 7+ known survivors, just  $< 1\%$ , seemingly a high percentage to last  $> 220$  years. It makes one wonder, was there a hoard? If so, did Dupont's examples and the others known all come from it?

Any information you can provide about the foregoing will be appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

I am also trying to identify the printer, which is proving to be another big puzzle and may forever remain so.

Of course, the Stirling papers just might contain correspondence -- maybe an invoice and a cancelled sight draft? -- between the earl and, say, Timothy Green, David Hall or some other colonial era printer documenting both the source of the notes and the number printed. Don't we wish. Notice I'm not rushing up there to go through the papers just yet.

Hope to hear from you and please put me in touch with anyone else who may have information on this subject.

Sincerely yours,



David D. Gladfelter

DDG:s

Encl.

cc: P. Mossman, M.D.

*Photocopy of 52 Plate B No. 98  
enclosed.  
Put in preline file.*

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

David D. Gladfelder

January 15, 1999

Dear Mr. Gladfelder:

It is a pleasure to learn from your January 4, 1999 letter that you are working on the Hibernia Furnace issue. I am glad to help.

My old research records would take days to locate and I am not sure they would be specific enough for your needs, I therefore suggest you check up on other matters first.

The Spiro collection ended up at the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, MA and I presume they received the Hibernia items.

The Greenfield Village Museum outside Detroit has a superb collection and should be able to advise you what they have. I have the 1 shilling note which I used as an illustration in my book.

The Joseph Lasser collection I will check for you.

The Chapman collection was the most complete and it is now held by John J. Ford Jr. or by his family trust.

Schulman's statements are not reliable as he was a salesman and he didn't let facts interfere with a promotion or a sale.

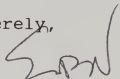
I would like to see photocopies of all borders of all plate letters as it was customary to have different borders for each denomination in a printing frame. If several of one denomination were in a frame it could be either way. Sometimes denominations were changed during printing using the same borders in the typeset frame.

It appears that six notes were printed in one frame, possibly printed in a vertical row. There may be another denomination or more of some denomination on the higher denomination frame as only five items are accounted for and F is not ascertained in that group. The B plate letter on the 1 shilling and on the 5 shilling shows two separate runs were undertaken assuming the borders are identical.

I never concentrated on census information as my goals were to find what once existed and what still existed. I had only 500 to 600 issues to tackle and various denominations, plate letters etc. in each issue, then their history. My files are enormous as you can guess.

Keep up the good work and thrive.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

  
23 February 2000

Eric P. Newman, Esq.,  
Eric P. Newman Educational Foundation,  
6450 Cecil Avenue,  
St. Louis, MO. 63105

Re: "First Jersey Redface" 11<sup>th</sup> issue, January 26, 1756, £3

Dear Mr. Newman:

Enclosed is a color scan of an early New Jersey bill of exchange I have just obtained. It is rare and unusual, and therefore hopefully of interest to you. It's one of only two denominations issued January 26, 1756, whose faces were printed in red, according to your catalog. I can find no record of any other extant examples of either of these two denominations, 30s and £3. Only one other New Jersey issue, the 13<sup>th</sup> dated April 12, 1757, had "redface" bills. The 13<sup>th</sup> issue bills are out there, but mostly in very low grades.

This "first Jersey Redface" is in decent condition, but for the fact that it is split in two. I am pleased to have it nonetheless.

Can you tell me how many examples survive of the 1/26/56 30s and £3 bills? The part of the Spiro collection that appeared at auction had only one 1/26/56 note, not a "redface." DuPont had no examples whatever of the 1/26/56 issue. The part of the Spiro collection that went to the American Antiquarian Society may contain some examples; I have not yet inquired of them.

This note was in Dana Linett's most recent sale. No particular attention was called to it in the catalog, and in fact it was not even illustrated. The estimate seemed low to me. A bid of 2x high estimate took it.

If you would like to have a better quality, or enlarged, scan than the one enclosed, I could make it for you. For detail, I'm also enclosing b&w photocopies, 1x and 2x.

As noted, this item <sup>came</sup> comes as a "set," consisting of the right half and the left half. The halves obviously go together. I do not believe that they were deliberately separated to make small change, the way the Spanish 8R pieces were. Should the halves be rejoined? If so, who could do the job well?

Any info you can provide would be appreciated, and if you have questions I can answer, please ask.

Sincerely yours,



David D. Gladfelter

DDG:s  
Encl.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

David D. Gladsfelder

March 1, 2000

Dear David:

30  
You have great judgement on rarity. My records show January 26, 1756 New Jersey three pound Plate A in the New York Public Library (Haines Collection) and Cooley collection; Plate B in the Cooley collection also. The American Antiquarian does not have the denomination, I do not have it either. It is very rare as you realize. I find only one example of the 15 shilling in my records. All of these records are as of about 15 years ago, as I do not try to keep up on such matters because it is too tedious and too inaccurate because I could easily miss some.

When I have a bill which is in two parts due to wear I join the parts myself. I soak the bill in cold water for a very short time and straighten out all the foldovers. I dry the bill parts between two blotters.

Then I butt join the parts with PVA which is available at Talas in New York City.


This dries into an invisible glue if used in small quantities along each edge of the tear where a fit is available. I keep the two edges on a support set back on each side so the torn parts touch nothing while the adhesive dries. I use a magnifying loop so as to make as perfect a fit as possible.

Talas has a store where this PVA is available and it is inexpensive. The address is 568 Broadway No. 107, New York NY (212) 219 0770. I often use PVA for internal tears in bills.

If you prefer to go to a professional repairer they can do a great job at a much greater price.

Keep prowling,

Eric P. Newman

  
7 March 2000

Eric P. Newman, Esq.,  
Eric P. Newman Educational Foundation,  
6450 Cecil Avenue,  
St. Louis, MO. 63105

Re: "First Jersey Redface" 11<sup>th</sup> issue, January 26, 1756, £3

Dear Eric:

Thanks for the information on the three museum examples of the above bill. I lied when I said that the Dupont collection lacked this denomination. There was one, ex-Guevrekian, in the mail bid section which I overlooked. The serial number of that bill was given in the catalog, but not the plate letter. That makes 5 specifically identified known examples of the £3; if others exist, they would be few. Of the balance of the 1/26/56 issue, only the 30s denomination was also a "redface," and that denomination may be even rarer if the sole example you gave was in fact a 30s (your letter said 15s).

Thanks also for your guidance on rejoining the two halves. Better believe I will practice over and over again on "junk" before attempting restorative surgery on a prize.

In due course I will send Arno Safran a short article about this bill for the New Jersey Numismatic Journal, and will credit your assistance. Enclosed is one he ran recently on a similar New Jersey Colonial item. I later learned and verified that the item was ex-Dupont.

Thanks again,

Sincerely,



David Gladfelter

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

To: David Gladfelter

September 7, 2000

Re: NJ March 25, 1776

From: Eric P. Newman

Thank you for your August 28, 2000 letter which stirred up an old problem in need of a solution. I struggled with it long ago and need your help. It will now require you to do much more work and solve the difficulty.

1. We would need loads of serial numbers and that is too frustrating for me. Maybe you would enjoy doing it.
2. I have never seen a whole sheet or a full half sheet as I recall. I have seen only portions of sheets and I have one with 4 or 5 notes on it. I'll check this when I go to the bank. (see the cover of my fourth edition.)
3. It would be impractical to print 1 shilling plate C one at a time, one impression in red and one in black.
4. There is nothing wrong with printing an unequal number of notes of each plate letter of a denomination because the total of that denomination is all that is or was important. The only reason plate letters were used was for printing convenience.
5. I could be wrong in the number of notes on a sheet. It could possibly be 10 faces and 10 backs on a plate with two columns of 5 faces. Try a new calculation on this basis. The paper was probably the same size (mica flakes) as of Continental Bills which has 8 faces and 8 backs on a full sheet and were a bit higher but not as wide.
6. If there were 12 faces and 12 backs on a sheet then it would be practical in make up to use only 6 faces and 6 backs for part of the printing. *and the paper would be cut in half and not wasted. plates could easily be shifted to print the proper amount*
7. A total of 306,250 notes of the red and black notes totaling 1,750,000 shillings would be £ 87,500.
8. The £3 and £6 notes being special colors would have to be printed in a separate run or runs. This is 9,375 pieces for £ 37,500.
9. There is always a small overrun by a printer to take care of spoilage. The fact that the number of notes cannot be divided by three (A,B, +C plates) is not important for that reason. A few can always be thrown away or retained for signing foul ups etc.

See what you got into- now you will have more fun. Research is a delight.

Thrive

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

To: David Gladfelter

September 12, 2000

From: Eric P. Newman


Sections 5 and 6 of our September 7, 2000 letter should be clarified.

There could be some at 12 faces and 12 backs per sheet and some at 10 faces and 10 backs per sheet of the red and black notes. At the bottom of the 10 faces and 10 backs sheet the £3 and £6 could be printed with different inking or the paper could be cut off and separately printed for the £3 and £6.

If a sheet of 12 faces and backs would finally produce more notes than needed then the makeup could be rearranged and the sheet cut in half vertically and only a half sheet printed with desired denominations. Then the cut off paper could be used and there would be no waste of paper. Paper of that quality was scarce and labor very plentiful. All of the forgoing permits the right number of notes and an efficient number of impressions.

Thrive



  
26 September 2000

Eric P. Newman, Esq.,  
Eric P. Newman Educational Foundation,  
6450 Cecil Avenue,  
St. Louis, MO. 63105

Re: NJ March 25, 1776

Dear Eric:

You effectively talked me out of proceeding with the press run project, at least for the moment. Yes, research is a delight, when it leads somewhere. There are just too many variables -- unknown numbers of half sheets, unknown numbers of 10-subject sheets rather than 12, unknown numbers of subject rearrangements, unknown numbers of overruns and throwaways -- and too little solid information at hand to put much time into it for now. Reminds me a little of the children's puzzle about the houses, the people living in them, what colors they are painted, where the dog is kept, whose mother lives on the corner and what time the streetcar goes by. Trying to solve it used to take me hours and just when I thought I had it, everything would unravel. Fun you said? Ha.

I reread your comments in the introduction about colonial era printing methods. More than ever I see that my tidy little solution isn't right. Printing of half sheets (6 faces and 6 backs) would explain the existence of a 6s "A" bill in my collection with a wide right (inner) margin, much > the ≈ 13mm inner margins between the bills in your multiple. This wide inner margin could have been produced if the adjacent column of forms was not inked for printing a full sheet.

By the way I did bid in the uncut pair, pretty cheaply in fact. A photocopy is enclosed. The images are the same as the top two on the 4-subject multiple in your collection. At some point in its history as you can see, some non-collector, without cutting the pair apart, folded it up several times and carried it around for a while. Substantial wear can be seen along the fold edges and what would have been the outer surfaces of the folded-up document. You can only make out the digits [A] ...88... of the serial number of the top bill, which do not match the [B] 16320 serial number of the bottom one. The back has some old translucent paper tape on it which may have been applied with brushed-on glue. I have not tried to disturb it. The tape could be ancient.

On your partial sheet (fully signed and numbered, as is mine) I note that the 12s bills have consecutive serial numbers, and that the serials of three of the bills end in either -092 or -592. Some kind of a pattern here?

There was an intact 12-subject sheet, the version without the 30s bill, in Shulman's Spiro sale. The catalog description only listed the denominations and the number of examples on the

sheet. To that extent, it did match the description of the sheet in your appendix. That sale also had an uncut pair of the £6 denomination, which would have had to have gone through the press 6 times, twice for each color, blue, red and black, if you assume that there was only one set of forms to print this denomination.

A final comment - the plate letters for some issues (not the N.J. 3/25/76 issue) would have been considered part of the serial number where the same number was given to all bills on a sheet. So for those issues they would have had a function beyond mere printing convenience. That begs the question, why serial numbers? Admittedly handy for those members of the collecting fraternity who keep databases, but what would be their commercial or monetary purpose?

You thrive too. Numismatics helps me do it.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "David Gladfelter".

David Gladfelter

Encl.

19 October 2002

Eric P. Newman, Esq.,  
Eric P. Newman Educational Foundation,  
6450 Cecil Avenue,  
St. Louis, MO. 63105

Re: Unreported variety of 3s Hibernia Furnace, November 1, 1768

Dear Eric:

Just a couple of comments in response to your letter.

I don't want to tinker with the 230 year old sewing job. Maybe the next owner will do that. There's no point as I see it because there would be nothing to find under the overlap. No harm in taking apart the photocopy, though. See image below for a look as what would be visible if the note were unsewn.

The idea reminds me of the Crosswicks Friends Meeting House near here. During the American Revolution a British cannon ball was fired into the Meeting House wall. Sometimes the cannon ball falls out of the wall. One of the members then mixes up some mortar and puts the ball back in.

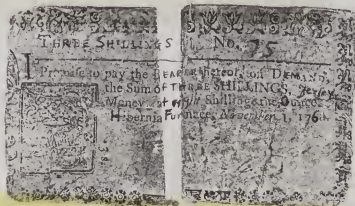
Also, you asked whether the word HIBERNIA appears on the left side of the harp. The answer is no. I believe that the harp itself represents Hibernia (=Ireland) so that the cut of the harp together with the word FURNACE represents the issuer of the scrip.

Keep strong.

Sincerely,

David Gladfelter

DDG:s



← maybe "Samuel Ford" ?  
All I can read is  
tea leaves.  
*[Signature]*

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. David Gladfelter  


October 23, 2002

Dear David:

Congratulations on your new find of the Hibernia Furnace Note. I will put it in the 5<sup>th</sup> edition if there is one as it is definitely a new issue. Thanks for sharing with me.

If I were you I would carefully untie and pull out the thread sewing the two parts together as I presume the text of some of the left half is under the right half. Keep the thread intact so you can reinstall it using your photocopy if you wish. The whole note would make a better appearance. However this is up to you of course. Maybe the signature can be read.

Is the word HIBERNIA on the left side of the harp? Please write up the Hibernia Furnace history for CNL.

My best,



Eric P. Newman

—— Original message ——

From: David Gladfelter

Date: 11/22/2013 1:33 PM (GMT-06:00)

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: 'Ray Williams'

Subject: More New Jersey trivia

Dear Eric,

Recently I obtained a 4-subject multiple of bills of the March 25, 1776 issue, which is like the one on the rear cover of Early Paper Money, 4<sup>th</sup> edition. Like yours, it has both of the two 12-shilling denominations, plates A and B.

Previously told you about the differences in the denomination printed immediately above the signatures – on plate B it reads Twelve and on plate A it reads TWELVE. There are also differences on the backs of the two bills. On plate B the inner vertical rows at the sides of the leaf have the same ornaments, but on plate A the rows consist of three different ornaments.

If Isaac Collins was not exactly a free-form designer, neither did he copy himself perfectly. In time, paper money collectors will take to counting the letterpress equivalents of berries and leaves, and more of these anomalies will turn up.

Enough wallowing in trivia for now.

Sincerely,

David.

Subj: **Re: More New Jersey trivia**  
Date: 11/27/2013 11:26:49 A.M. Central Standard Time  
From:  
To:

I have been urged to participate in the 6th edition of my book on Early Paper Money, and I will be glad to try to include your New Jersey variations.

Thank you very much for your suggestion.

Eric

In a message dated 11/22/2013 1:34:03 P.M. Central Standard Time, dgladfelter@comcast.net writes:

Dear Eric,

Recently I obtained a 4-subject multiple of bills of the March 25, 1776 issue, which is like the one on the rear cover of Early Paper Money, 4<sup>th</sup> edition. Like yours, it has both of the two 12-shilling denominations, plates A and B.

Previously told you about the differences in the denomination printed immediately above the signatures – on plate B it reads Twelve and on plate A it reads TWELVE. There are also differences on the backs of the two bills. On plate B the inner vertical rows at the sides of the leaf have the same ornaments, but on plate A the rows consist of three different ornaments.

If Isaac Collins was not exactly a free-form designer, neither did he copy himself perfectly. In time, paper money collectors will take to counting the letterpress equivalents of berries and leaves, and more of these anomalies will turn up.

Enough wallowing in trivia for now.

Sincerely,

David.